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APPLICATION NO.	F	ILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO
10/609,151	10/609,151 07/29/2003		Kondapuram Vijaya Raghavan	KMS-2-CON	7694
22827	7590	06/22/2004		EXAMINER	
DORITY & MANNING, P.A.				HABTE, KAHSAY	
POST OFFICE BOX 1449 GREENVILLE, SC 29602-1449				ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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				DATE MAILED: 06/22/2004	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

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DETAILED ACTION

1. Claims 30-35 are pending.

Information Disclosure Statement

2. The reference in the IDS (i.e. "Background" of present application) is not considered, because it is not in conformance with MPEP 609. There is no copy of said document, no date and no pages. This is not a reference.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
 - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 30-33 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Gale et al. (US 6,262,257). The cited reference on column 7 (lines 36–38) teaches the generic synthesis of any sized bridge structure, in which two substituents attached to a meso carbon are coupled. Specifically, on column 35 (lines 18-30) it has been disclosed the synthesis of tetraspirocyclohexylcalix[4]pyrrole. Applicants claim cycloheptyl (n=3) and cyclooctyl (n=4). Since cited reference teach the generic synthesis of a bridged structure and specifically a tetraspirocyclohexylcalix[4]pyrrole, in which two substituents attached to a meso carbon, it would have been obvious to a

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person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to synthesize any size of ring. Therefore, a 103(a) rejection is proper.

Claims 34-35 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over 4. Gale et al. (US 6,262,257). Cited reference on column 7 (lines 36 -42) teaches the generic synthesis of a bridged structure, in which two substituents attached to a meso carbon are coupled. Specifically, on column 35 (lines 18-30) it has been disclosed the synthesis of tetraspirocyclohexylcalix[4]pyrrole. Applicants claim tetraspiro (2-methyl cyclohexyl) calix[4]pyrroles. The only difference between the prior art and the cited reference is the absence of a methyl substituent from the prior art. Compounds that differ only by the presence or absence of an extra methyl group or two are homologues. Homologues are of such close structural similarity that the disclosure of a compound renders prima facie obvious its homologue. The homologue is expected to be preparable by the same method and to have generally the same properties. This expectation is then deemed the motivation for preparing homologues. Of course, these presumptions are rebuttable by the showing of unexpected effects, but initially, the homologues are obvious even in the absence of a specific teaching to add or remove methyl groups. See In re Wood, 199 USPQ 137; In re Hoke, 195 USPQ 148; In re Lohr, 137 USPQ 548; In re Magerlein, 202 USPQ 473; In re Wiechert, 152 USPQ 249; Ex parte Henkel, 130 USPQ 474; In re Fauque, 121 USPQ 425; In re Druey, 138 USPQ 39. In all of these cases, the close structural similarity between two compounds differing by one or two methyl groups was itself sufficient show obviousness. See also MPEP 2144.09, second paragraph.

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Claim Objection

5. Claims 30-35 are objected because claim 31 duplicates claim 30, claim 33 duplicates claim 32 and claim 35 duplicates claim 34. For example, claim 31 describes claim 30 in great detail but it is the same compound as claim 30. The NMR data and HR-MS data do not narrow down the limitation of claim 30. It is obvious that any cycloheptyl calyx (4) pyrrole would have the same NMR and HR-MS data.

This is a continuation of applicant's earlier Application No. 09/796,102. All claims are drawn to the same invention claimed in the earlier application and could have been finally rejected on the grounds and art of record in the next Office action if they had been entered in the earlier application. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL** even though it is a first action in this case. See MPEP § 706.07(b). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no, however, event will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

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Note that the Office Action was made Final, since the issue was raised in the parent (SN 09/796,102). Applicants did not overcome the obviousness rejection under U.S.C. 103(a) for claims 76, 77 and 79 that are the same as the instant claims 30-35. Applicants were given a Final Rejection in Paper No. 11 (items 3 and 4), but applicants did not overcome said rejections. Instead, applicants deleted claims 76-79 in Paper No. 12 to overcome the rejection.

Conclusion

6. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Kahsay Habte, Ph. D. whose telephone number is (571) 272-0667. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F (9.00AM- 5:30PM).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Mukund Shah can be reached on (571) 272-0674, if there is no reply within 24 hours, James Wilson (Acting SPE) can be reached at (571) 272-0661. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov.

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Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is 703-308-1235.

Kahsay Habte, Ph. D.

Examiner Art Unit 1624

KH June 17, 2004 Mark L. Berch Primary Examiner

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